

Deutsche Bank Set To Buy Flick Group For 4.5 Billion DM



Friedrich Karl Flick

By Warren Geller

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG, West Germany's largest bank, plans to buy the country's largest family-held industrial enterprise, the Flick group, Deutsche Bank and Flick said Wednesday.

A Deutsche Bank source said the takeover bid, which was initiated by Flick, would be worth about 4.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.8 billion). That would make it the largest takeover in West German history.

After the purchase, expected before the end of the year, Deutsche Bank would offer the public "a broad placement of shares" in the Flick group through a stock market listing sometime next year, the bank said.

The takeover offer follows a major payoff scandal in which a senior Flick company executive and two former West German economic ministers were indicted on bribery and evasion charges linked to alleged Flick efforts to gain tax breaks on capital gains.

Flick's major owner, Friedrich Karl Flick, made the offer to sell the Dusseldorf-based company, whose formal name is Friedrich Flick Industrieverwaltung KGaA.

The move would appear to be part of a trend of privately held West German corporations going public, such as Nixdorf AG and Porsche AG in 1984 and the chemical group Henkel this year.

Mr. Flick, 58, explained in a press release that he decided to divest himself of his huge industrial holdings through Deutsche Bank as a means of safeguarding the future industrial operations of the group "independent of his person and a change of generations."

He also said that continuing disputes with the West German government over the Flick group's tax burden also gave an incentive to selling off the assets of the company. He made no direct comment on the payoff scandal.

A Cartel Office spokesman in Berlin, Hubertus Schin, said Wednesday that Deutsche Bank officials had said that the bank intended to sell off the entire acquisition sometime next year.

Mr. Schin said Deutsche Bank executives would meet with Cartel Office authorities in Berlin on Thursday to discuss the planned buyout. He said that as long as acquired assets were sold within a year, no anti-trust considerations would apply.

Deutsche Bank did not say, as did the Cartel Office had implied, that it would resell all assets acquired from Flick. The assets include three major industrial con-

Delors Says Pact Change Will Aid EC

By Steven J. Dryden

International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — Jacques Delors, president of the European Community Commission, said Wednesday that several limited revisions of the EC's founding treaty, the first such modifications in EC history, "open up new frontiers for

The fact that the changes were narrow and that they were approved by only 8 of the 10 current members in protracted negotiations that ended Tuesday, did not detract from the potential importance of the revisions, Mr. Delors said.

The changes, the first to the 1957 Treaty of Rome under which the community was founded, included:

• The substitution of majority voting for the requirement of unanimity in decision-making affecting the removal of barriers to trade across the borders of member states.

• A commitment to achieve the "convergence" of national economic and monetary policies.

• Increased powers for the European Parliament.

• A formal arrangement for coordinating member states' foreign policies.

• The strengthening of common environmental policies and technological and scientific development.

Mr. Delors said that the measures would help prevent European economic and political stagnation.

Italy said that its acceptance would depend on approval by the European Parliament, while Denmark delayed a decision until its own parliament could examine the revisions.

Details of the proposals must be worked out by EC foreign ministers later this month. EC officials said that they hoped the Italian and Spanish reservations could be lifted by the beginning of next year to allow speedy final ratification by national parliaments.

The decision to move to majority voting on certain questions concerning trade barriers was seen as a potentially significant step by EC officials and leaders who believe that decision-making by unanimity, as become too slow and would be further complicated by the entry of Spain and Portugal into the community on Jan. 1.

At the same time, some officials limited that the change in voting procedures would be effective only if the member states reduce their use of the veto and accept majority voting in practice.

The agreement allows states to seek exemptions from the decisions made by majority rule if, for example, they believe that their national environmental, health or safety interests would be threatened. It also allows states to take whatever other control measures they consider.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. to Warn Romania to Improve On Rights or Forfeit Trade Benefits

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration intends to warn Romania that it is in jeopardy of losing its benefits in trade with the United States if it does not improve its human rights record, according to State Department officials.

They said Tuesday that Secretary of State George P. Shultz, on a visit to Bucharest Dec. 15, will advise the Romanians that, unless they meet U.S. concerns, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to extend Romania's most-favored-nation tariff, or MFN, status.

A State Department official said: "I think MFN is in trouble for Romania. It is very important that the Romanians listen carefully and understand the situation they are in with regard to MFN extension next year. There are very powerful efforts to have it repealed. In the absence of some evidence that the Romanians are making progress in these concerns, it will be difficult."

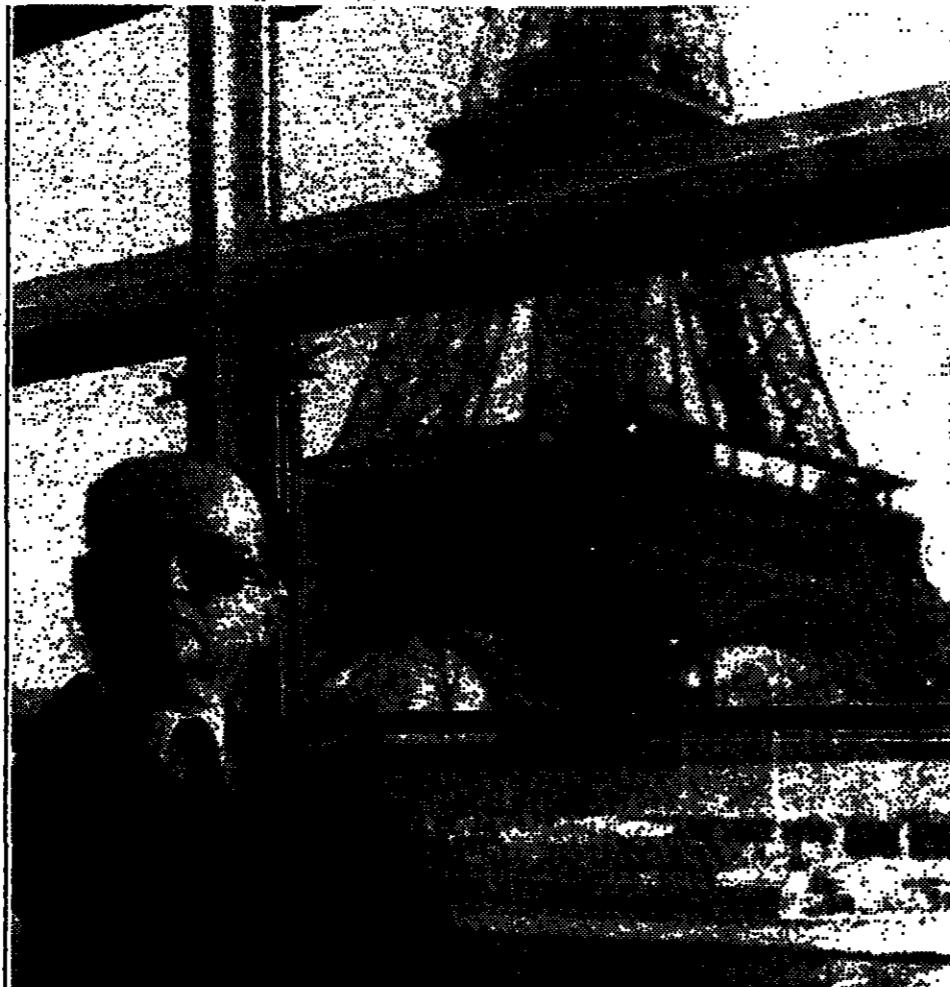
The official said that even though Mr. Shultz's one-day visit to Bucharest "is a short one, I think it is an important one, and perhaps a watershed visit."

Mr. Shultz also will visit Hungary and Yugoslavia following a meeting next week of foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Of the Soviet bloc countries, only Romania and Hungary have most-favored-nation status, which allows goods to enter the United States at the lowest applicable tariff.

Trade between the United States and Romania rose from \$733.4 million in 1983 to a record \$1.2 billion last year. There is a large surplus in Romania's favor, with its 1984 exports amounting to \$974 million, mostly in petroleum products.

Romania also values having the beneficial tariff status for political reasons, since it underscores its relative independence of Moscow. State Department officials said Mr. Shultz would emphasize continued U.S. appreciation for Romania's



General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the president of Poland, cruising on the Seine on Wednesday.

Mitterrand Meets With Jaruzelski, Upsetting Political Opponents, Allies

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

PARIS — President François Mitterrand met Wednesday with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the president of Poland, amid vehement protest and consternation on virtually all political circles except the Communist party.

The 90-minute meeting was the first in a Western capital between the Polish leader and a Western head of state since Poland cracked down on the Solidarnosc trade union and declared martial law in December 1981.

General Jaruzelski described the session, which lasted 20 minutes longer than scheduled, as "very useful and very sincere."

"This meeting," he said before leaving for Tunis on Wednesday afternoon, "permitted both parties to know each other's arguments and intentions better and to find a certain number of points of understanding. We are agreed on the development of Franco-Polish relations for the good of our peoples and peace in Europe and the world."

The visit, which was not announced until Monday, shocked

leaders of France's ruling Socialist Party and the conservative opposition. France, and the Socialist Party in particular, has been one of the most outspoken critics of the imposition of martial law in Poland and the continuing clampdown on political and social dissent.

Several hundred people, including leading non-Communist trade union representatives and exiled Polish supporters of Solidarnosc, staged a noisy protest in front of the Polish Embassy Wednesday but police turned away the demonstrators when they tried to march on the Elysee Palace, President Mitterrand's official residence.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius assured members of the National Assembly later in the day that the meeting had "troubled" him deeply. He said that the questions raised by officials about the meeting, and which he had put to Mr. Mitterrand, were "the most difficult to which I have had to reply since I took up office."

Mr. Fabius told members of the assembly that he was merely relaying President Mitterrand's answers to them.

"There must be state-to-state re-

lations between two nations such as Poland and France," Mr. Fabius said, quoting Mr. Mitterrand. The prime minister, still quoting the president, remained the assembly that Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, and even Pope John Paul II, had met with General Jaruzelski to raise human rights issues with him.

"This meeting in no way indicated any approval of the policies followed by Poland," Mr. Fabius said, again quoting.

"The decision to receive or not to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Mugabe and Gorbachev Discussed Military Aid

By William J. Eaton

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe said Wednesday that he had discussed possible Soviet military aid to help defend his nation against attack by South Africa in talks with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Mugabe, who is scheduled to become the leader of the non-aligned movement next year, said the views of Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union became "very much closer" during his visit.

"Our friendship will last forever," he said at a news conference, where he reiterated his denunciation of the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa.

"It's deceitful, it's dishonest and it's hypocritical," he said of President Ronald Reagan's preference for diplomatic dialogue over economic sanctions as a means of pressuring South Africa to reform its system of apartheid.

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Mugabe after strains developed when Moscow backed his chief rival, Joshua Nkomo, in the war against white-minority rule in the former British colony of Rhodesia. Zimbabwe won independence in 1980.

Military cooperation, Mr. Mugabe said with a cryptic smile, was discussed "in general terms" without any result. If any agreements on military aid "are going to be reached, they will have to be worked out by Soviet-Zimbabwean teams," he said.

Britain is a major military supplier for Zimbabwe.

Mr. Mugabe said he was concerned about a possible attack by South Africa, which recently accused Zimbabwe of harboring guerrillas of the African National Congress who make cross-border raids into the white-ruled republic. Zimbabwe has denied the charges, saying the group, outlawed in South Africa, does not operate from Zimbabwean territory.

"We can't just lie low and say this is an empty threat," Mr. Mugabe added. "We are preparing to defend ourselves against South Africa."

The Soviet Union has been trying to improve relations with Mr. Mugabe after strains developed when Moscow backed his chief rival, Joshua Nkomo, in the war against white-minority rule in the former British colony of Rhodesia. Zimbabwe won independence in 1980.

"South African-supported rebels fighting the Mozambican govern-



Robert Mugabe

McFarlane Leaves Post As Reagan Security Aide

His Deputy To Be Named As Successor

By Lou Cannon and David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan announced the resignation Friday of Robert C. McFarlane, his national security adviser. He said Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, Mr. McFarlane's chief assistant, would be nominated as his successor.

Mr. McFarlane and Vice Admiral Poindexter flanked Mr. Reagan as the president announced that he had accepted Mr. McFarlane's resignation with "deep regret." Mr. Reagan said Mr. McFarlane planned to go into private business.

A source close to Mr. McFarlane said he had become weary of trying to referee a series of disputes between two powerful cabinet members, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

Other sources said that a desire to spend more time with his family had played a part in Mr. McFarlane's desire to leave after two years in the national security post.

Vice Admiral Poindexter, 49, is virtually unknown outside the circle of national security experts. He was the architect of the administration's successful plan to force the landing of the Egyptian jetliner

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Robert C. McFarlane



John M. Poindexter

Reagan Imagines Star Wars

Reuters

FALLOSTON, Maryland — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday he told Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, at their Geneva meeting last month that the U.S. and Soviet Union would quickly join forces and forget their differences if aliens attacked Earth.

"I couldn't help but say to him, just think how easy his task and mine might be in these meetings that we held if suddenly there was a threat to this world from another species from another planet outside in the universe," Mr. Reagan said after addressing students at Fallston High School in Maryland.

"We'd forget all the little local differences that we have between our countries," he said, "and we would find out once and for all that we really are all human beings here on this Earth together."



A mother and son flee the cloud of acrid fumes in New Delhi on Wednesday.

Gas Cloud Causes Chaos as People Flee in New Delhi

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — A cloud of acrid but nonpoisonous gas leaked from a fertilizer plant, sending thousands fleeing here and causing chaos briefly Wednesday, one day after the first anniversary of the Bhopal gas leak that killed more than 2,000 people.

More than 200 people were given first aid and released, but 142 were hospitalized, including nine in serious condition. India's minister of state for home affairs, P.A. Sangma, told Parliament.

An opaque white vapor enveloped the congested west and center of New Delhi, causing tens of thousands of people to flee. Many held handkerchiefs to their faces to overcome coughing and gasping.

All businesses, major bazaars and schools were closed, homes locked and traffic snarled. But activity was back to normal by midafternoon.

Time of Crisis for Commodity Cartels Oversupply, Falling Prices Leave Producers in Disarray

Malta to Deny Egypt's Request To Extradite Hijack Suspect

The Associated Press

VALLETTA, Malta — The Maltese government does not intend to comply with a request by Egypt that it extradite the man thought to be the sole surviving hijacker of the EgyptAir jet, a government spokesman said Wednesday.

"Our position is that in the absence of an extradition treaty and because of the fact that a murder took place on Maltese soil, we do not see why the judicial process should not take place here," said the spokesman, Paul Mifsud.

In Cairo, Foreign Minister Esmael Abdel Meguid said: "Egypt believes it has the right to take delivery of the terrorist presently in Malta despite the fact there is no extradition treaty between the two countries."

The jetliner was hijacked Nov. 23 on an Athens-to-Cairo flight. Five people were shot, two fatally, before Egyptian commandos stormed the plane on Nov. 24 in Valletta. Fifty-eight people died during the rescue attempt.

Maltese authorities prevented a U.S. general and two other senior officers from playing any role in the commando assault, The New York Times quoted U.S. and Mal-

tese sources in Valletta as saying. Two of the officers were asked to remain in the U.S. Embassy in Valletta while the third, Major General Robert Wiegand, who oversaw U.S. military programs in Egypt, was kept isolated most of the time from the commandos and the control tower, the sources said.

The Maltese sources said the authorities in Valletta had been infuriated by the arrival of the three officers, in full battle dress, on the plane carrying the commandos. Malta also refused to permit the landing of U.S. aircraft carrying sophisticated listening equipment and anti-terrorism experts.

Mr. Abdel Meguid noted that early this year Egypt returned to Malta two Maltese arrested as suspects in a 1984 plot to kill a former Libyan prime minister, Abdel Hamed Bakkash. The two were never charged.

"Egypt expects Malta to deal with it on the same basis since this is the diplomatic practice between friendly countries," Mr. Abdel Meguid said.

He said Malta had not yet officially notified Egypt of its refusal to extradite the accused hijacker.

Bonn Grants \$40 Million to Fund For U.S.-European Understanding

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The West German government announced Wednesday a new \$40-million grant to the German Marshall Fund of the United States that will enable the organization "to continue indefinitely," according to Frank E. Loy, president of the group and a former high official in the State Department.

The fund is an independent American organization wholly financed by West Germany as a memorial to the Marshall Plan. Named for General George C. Marshall, who was secretary of state at its inception, the plan provided \$13.5 billion in U.S. assistance that was crucial in the recovery of Europe after World War II.

Originally, Bonn provided a gift of 147 million Deutsche marks in 15 annual installments, beginning in 1972. The amount equaled \$34 million at different exchange rates over the years. The additional grant is for \$40 million over 10 years beginning in 1987.

Mr. Loy said part of each year's installment will be added to an endowment fund that has been reinvested over the years, and which now totals \$45 million. That will permit continuation of the current annual budget of about \$5.5 million indefinitely, Mr. Loy said.

The fund carries out educational and other programs to promote understanding between Europe and the United States through grants to scholars and institutions.

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cerns, including West Germany's largest paper-making enterprise, a large chemical group and a big steel-engineering company.

Equity holdings of 25 percent in W.R. Grace & Co., an American chemical concern, and a 10 percent

stake in Daimler-Benz A.G. maker of Mercedes-Benz automobiles, are also among the assets.

Analysts said such a large offering would likely give an additional boost to the booming German equity markets.

Deutsche, in its vaguely worded announcement, appeared to present its role in the takeover offer as that of an investment broker, purchasing the Flick group's assets temporarily to later sell them to the public through a share offering. The bank has the potential of realizing a major capital gain if the share price were to jump after the offering.

Peter Beton, European securities analyst at Phillips & Drew, based in London, that Deutsche bank "could well realize a net profit from the transaction of a half billion dollars" if it timed the Flick offering right.

The announcement follows sharp criticism in recent weeks from Bonn's top anti-trust official, Wolfgang Kartte, and a high-ranking Economics Ministry official, Otto Schlecht, that commercial banks in West Germany have amassed holdings in West German industry so extensive that they threatened free competition.

Deutsche said that details about the timing of the stock offer would be disclosed early next year, following the transformation of the private Flick group into a joint-stock company from a limited partnership.

Flick, with interests in nearly every aspect of industry and a workforce of 42,300, reported sales of 10.52 billion DM in 1984 and a profit of 206 million DM, down 30 percent from 295 million DM the year earlier.

Mr. Beton said Phillips & Drew immediately upgraded its per-share earnings projection for Deutsche next year to at least 60 DM from 55 DM from before the announcement.

So far, the United States has favored annual extension of the tariff benefits for Romania on the ground that independence from the Soviet Union should be rewarded. Officials said that without the trade benefit, the United States would lack leverage to influence developments in Romania.

Officials said Romania had been sensitive to U.S. pressure.

The South African government said Wednesday that it will propose next year that blacks be allowed to own land for the first time in 72 years, but the laws will not lift restrictions on where they can live. The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

Chris Heuna, the minister of constitutional planning, said the cabinet decided Tuesday to implement President Pieter W. Botha's statement of intention in Parliament early this year to extend land

ownership rights to blacks as part of a gradual reform program.

At his news conference, Mr. Mugabe extolled his Soviet hosts and said: "We are closer, very much closer now in our ideas, in the rapport we have created and in our assessment of issues than we were yesterday."

He mentioned agriculture, mining and trade as possible areas of Soviet-Zimbabwean cooperation in the future.

Contrast, he said the United States "lets us down the garden path of what they call 'constructive engagement' and we have seen that means."

He added: "Constructive engagement means Africans must tie their hands while South Africa rains blows on them."

■ Black Land Rights to Change

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ownership rights to blacks as part of a gradual reform program.

The decision would affect "urban blacks," who already have rights to live near white cities, he said, but did not imply a change in requirements that whites, blacks, Asians and people of mixed race live in separate neighborhoods.

Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, a multiracial women's organization that opposes apartheid, said that about four million blacks would be affected.

■ Uganda Releases Ex-Aide to Amin

(United Press International)

KAMPALA, Uganda — Uganda has released Robert Astar, the British-born side to the former dictator, Idi Amin, after he agreed to renounce his Ugandan citizenship and leave the country for asylum in Britain.

[In London, a spokesman for the Home Office said Mr. Astar, who renounced his British citizenship and to

the president of the republic and to him alone," Mr. Fabius said.

The prime minister's explanation was greeted by jeers and shouts of "Recive Pinochet," a reference to President Augusto Pinochet, the rightist Chilean leader who is hated by the French left. Some members of the National Assembly expressed astonishment at what appeared to be Mr. Fabius' efforts to distance himself from the meeting.

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Contract Ban Is Assailed By General Dynamics

By James Gerstenzang
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — General Dynamics Corp. has called a U.S. Navy decision to bar it from receiving any new U.S. government contracts "inappropriate."

A spokesman for the company, the third-largest military contractor in the United States, said that an indictment early this week for contract fraud of the company and four present and former executives "involves highly sophisticated regulatory and accounting matters that should have been resolved in a civil forum."

One of the four, James M. Beggs, a former executive vice president, called a news conference for Wednesday to disclose his plans for his job as administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Later, Mr. Beggs abruptly canceled the session.

Representative Don Fuqua, Democrat of Florida and chairman of the House Science and Technology Committee, said Tuesday that Mr. Beggs "is relinquishing his duties during the period in which the courts will judge the charges made in the indictment." Mr. Fuqua said: "He informed me of his decision to step aside."

Under the navy's decision, General Dynamics cannot sign new contracts or renew or extend existing ones with any federal agency until the case is resolved.

A navy spokesman said the suspension could be short if the indictment ends in a prompt dismissal or plea-bargaining arrangement, or could last several years if a trial is followed by appeals.

The company reported that about seven-eighths of its business for the year ended Sept. 30, was for the government.

General Dynamics was given 30 days to appeal the suspension, which was signed by Everett Pyatt, assistant navy secretary for shipbuilding and logistics.

The suspension went considerably beyond punishment meted out to the company for three months beginning in May, when the navy froze pending contracts at two General Dynamics divisions until the company revised uniting policies and practices.

A navy spokesman said the suspension could delay production of some Los Angeles-class nuclear submarines, one of General Dynamics' major weapon systems.

The company also builds Trident submarines, F-16 jet fighters, M-1 tanks and Tomahawk missiles. Thus the suspension "could have a substantial impact," said Captain Jimmie B. Finkelstein, a navy spokesman.

But one official speaking on condition that he not be named, said the navy would delay final decisions on contracts for Los Angeles-class submarines until General Dynamics was back in the running, rather than automatically awarding them to the only other major submarine builder in the country, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co.

"You don't want to eliminate competition," he said.

The seven-count indictment, issued Monday by a federal grand jury in Los Angeles, said Mr. Beggs took part in the alleged conspiracy before joining NASA in 1981.

Also indicted were Ralph E. Hawes Jr., general manager of the Valley Systems Division in Cucamonga, California; David L. McPherson, vice president for research and engineering at the Valley Systems Division, and James C. Hansen Jr., who directs the company's Stinger missile program.

The indictment charged them with conspiring to defraud the Defense Department of \$3.2 million in a government contract to build prototypes of the tank-mounted anti-aircraft weapon known as the Sergeant York Division Air Defense gun.

Mr. McPherson was Mr. Reagan's national security adviser. He replaced William P. Clark in 1983 when Mr. Clark left to become secretary of the Interior Department. Mr. Clark had succeeded Richard V. Allen, who resigned after allegations of wrongdoing.

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■ Chile Struck by 19 Bombings
The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — Nineteen bombings in two days have left one man dead and nine wounded, police reported Tuesday. Targets have included rail tracks, buses, shops, banks and a recruiting center.

A former U.S. Navy intelligence analyst, Samuel L. Morison, 41, was convicted by a federal jury Oct. 17 of two counts of espionage and two counts of theft of government property for leaking three U.S. spy photos to a British military journal.

■ Mitterrand-Jaruzelski Meeting Causes Stir

(Continued from Page 1)

Never has a prime minister so clearly shown his disapproval," said Gilbert Gantier, of the opposition Union for French Democracy Party.

In an interview in the French morning daily *Le Matin*, President Mitterrand, who left after the meeting with General Jaruzelski on a three-day visit to the French capital, said the meeting had been an opportunity to raise questions about religious and trade union freedom in Poland.

He said that he had decided to take the risk that the meeting might be misinterpreted. "There is no

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonner Goes to Siena for Eye Exam

Siena, Italy (UPI) — Yelena G. Bonner, wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet dissident, was driven to the Siena University Ophthalmic Institute from Rome on Wednesday to undergo an eye examination because of glaucoma. She is expected to fly to Boston on Friday.

Mrs. Bonner, 62, was accompanied on the three-hour trip by her son, Alexei I. Semyonov, her son-in-law, Efrim Yankelevich and a friend, Irina Albert, who has been her interpreter since Mrs. Bonner arrived in Italy from Moscow late Monday. Mr. Semyonov and Mr. Yankelevich, who live in Newton, Massachusetts, flew to Italy to look after Mrs. Bonner and to accompany her when she flies to the United States for treatment of a heart ailment.

Mrs. Bonner is obeying a Soviet order not to meet with Western reporters. But Mr. Semyonov and Mr. Yankelevich said Tuesday they knew of no plan to release Mr. Sakharov in exchange for Russians held in the West and suggested that rumors to that effect were being circulated by the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency.

Jordan Said to Want Syria at Talks

JERUSALEM (UPI) — An assistant secretary of state, Richard W. Murphy, said Wednesday that Jordan feels "very strongly" that Syria should be included in the Middle East peace process. Syria is Israel's main adversary in the region.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman, Avi Pazner, said Mr. Murphy's report means that Jordan's attitude toward direct talks with Israel has taken "a turn for the worse."

Mr. Murphy, ending a 12-day trip to the Middle East and South Asia reporting on the Geneva summit, said Jordan and Syria had held three rounds of talks at the prime ministers' level, with a fourth round to be held "in the near future."

Returning Ghanaian Greeted Warmly

ACCRA, Ghana (AP) — A Ghanaian convicted of spying in the United States and released in an exchange for eight Ghanaians allegedly working for the CIA, was welcomed home to a hero's welcome.

Michael A. Soussoudis, 39, a nephew of the Ghanaian leader, Flight Lieutenant Jerry J. Rawlings, was greeted by officials and thousands of cheering supporters Tuesday at Kotoka Airport in Accra.

Last week, Ghana expelled four U.S. diplomats saying they had been involved in "wholly unacceptable" activities. In retaliation, the United States ordered the expulsion of four Ghanaian diplomats and said it was re-examining U.S. aid to Ghana, running at about \$15 million a year.

Minister Defends Irish Unity Remark

LONDON (AP) — Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, Tom

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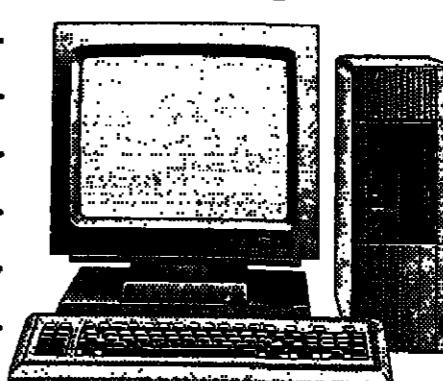
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Europe: No Short Cuts

Condemning this week's European summit as a failure is short-sighted and faint-hearted. Europe simply failed to achieve the impossible task it set itself at its last summit in Milan. Discouragement is out of order.

After some thin years, Europe has been inspired by the new president of the community, Jacques Delors, to go for a real common market, with virtually no economic frontiers, by 1992. Although tariffs no longer exist inside Europe, there are still huge obstacles to the movement of goods, services, people and money. As a result, a group bigger than either the United States or Japan is far from reaping the economic benefits of a large unified market. Europe today is little more than a geographical expression of 10 separate mini-markets.

Breaking down all the remaining barriers will be hard. Progress in Europe is slow because all important decisions require unanimity. The original Treaty of Rome envisaged majority voting, but this had to be set aside 20 years ago to appease General Charles de Gaulle. The unwritten rules of the game today give each country the right of veto where its self-stated major interests are at stake. West Germany recently invoked this right to block a minute reduction in the excessive price of wheat.

The feeling surfaced last July in Milan that decisions could not be taken unless the unanimity rule were circumscribed. So the summitters (with some misgivings) instructed their juniors to come up with proposals to change this in December. This week, predictably, no really major change in community practice could be agreed upon.

Public opinion in Europe is not ready for majority voting, which implies a readiness to sink narrow, national interests in the common good. Successive governments have

done little to boost the European ideal, because they find their electoral prospects better served by concentrating on short-term, inward-looking questions — or by capitalizing on xenophobia, the fear of foreigners. The European Parliament could have been useful here. But it has been treated with ill-conceived contempt by most governments, and is of small interest to the public apart from the clues that its elections give to domestic political swings.

More fundamentally, the problems to be solved before Europe's economy is truly without frontiers are fiendishly difficult. The economic barricades are partly the heritage of outmoded bureaucratic tradition. But many of them are considered, simultaneously, to be vital to the chosen conditions of life in the instigating countries while countries on the other side of the barriers regard them as unjustified interference with market mechanisms. Just where do import checks to keep your animal stock free of disease become unacceptable agricultural protection in disguise? The same question can be asked about any of the present national systems for industrial standards or government procurement.

There are no short cuts to a genuine free market in Europe. Community governments can only slog on, attacking one barrier after another and think themselves lucky if, seven years hence, Europe's economic frontiers are a thing of the history books.

The task is important, because it promises great rewards. But this particular road to riches is long and bumpy. Tuesday's failure to find a bypass does not mean that the voyage is wrong, but only that Europe should stop being quixotic about the early surrender of titular sovereignty on the way.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Manila's Shameless Verdict

To nobody's surprise, a court in Manila has absolved 26 Filipinos accused of murdering Benigno Aquino, including the key defendant, General Fabian Ver, now renamed to his former post as chief of staff. Worthless as law, the acquittal is a political act. It suggests that those who risk their necks for President Ferdinand Marcos are legally untouchable.

Worse, the verdict implies that Mr. Marcos and his wife have reason for maneuvering to assure the loyalty, and silence, of the accused.

Hard facts justify these inferences. Mr. Marcos vowed that an impartial commission would uncover the truth about Mr. Aquino's death in August 1983 at Manila airport. First he named a family friend to head the inquiry. Only when he was forced to back down did he appoint a civilian fact-finding board headed by former judge, Corazon Agravia.

A majority of the five-member Agravia panel rejected the government's contention that a lone gunman killed Mr. Aquino and concluded that "the evidence proves the complicity of General Ver." But the charges were submitted to a lower-level court, witnesses vanished and eventually the Marcos-appointed Supreme Court agreed that crucial evidence against

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Spying Between Friends

Israel's government has progressed from "shock and consternation" at exposure of its alleged espionage activities in the United States to a cabinet apology for such misbehavior "to the extent that it took place." In between these official statements came a stream of unattributed comments seeking either to obscure some of the messier political issues raised by the arrest of Jonathan Jay Pollard or to provide high-horse justification for Israel's alleged employment of him. This included the suggestion that Israel was using Mr. Pollard only to lay hands on information that Washington should have been supplying anyway.

The U.S. government, which welcomed the Israeli cabinet's apology, seems no less eager than Israel to see this whole business quickly disposed of for the sake of the mutual long-term interests of both countries. The short term, however, is something else. The arrest of Mr. Pollard, a civilian employee of the Naval Investigative Service, on charges that he sold a bundle of classified material to Israel, is a serious matter, not so much for the intrinsic harm that might have been done — recent

— Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR DEC. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: China's Navy Seeks U.S. Loan

PARIS — Another significant development in American-Chinese relations was disclosed [on Dec. 3] when it was reported that, as a consequence of Prince Tsai-Hsun's visit to America, the Chinese Naval Board had begun negotiations with the Morgan-Kuhn-Loeb group of capitalists for the floating of a loan of forty million taels. A certain percentage of this loan is to be employed in the construction of naval dockyards and arsenals. The remainder, and this, for Americans, is the significant feature of the operation, is to be allotted for the building of warships in the United States. American statesmen, financiers, manufacturers and merchants are now alive to the fact that the next great field for expansion of U.S. commerce is China. "Westward the star of empire takes its way." So does the star of American trade.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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U.S. Should Not Brush Off Pollard Case . . .

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Standing alone, the discovery that Israel has been buying U.S. Navy secrets might be dismissed as the equivalent of a "third-rate burglary," as the Israelis clearly would like it to be. The oddities of Israel's hiring Jonathan Jay Pollard, would tend to support such a minimalist reading of the affair.

Mr. Pollard is a civilian intelligence analyst for the Navy. He was arrested Nov. 21 outside the Israeli embassy with a load of sensitive documents. Two of his Israeli contacts were promptly called home. As subsequently portrayed by friends, Mr. Pollard emerged as an amateur and sophomore braggart, living in a world of James Bond fantasies and even boasting of a colonelcy in Israeli intelligence. The bagging of an agent so unlike Israel's stoned professionals might normally mark the affair as an aberration.

But the Pollard case did not arise out of a vacuum. In the perspective of recent U.S.-Israeli relations, it can be taken as part of an increasingly unwholesome pattern: a pattern of excessive dependency in which impudence has become a substitute for independence.

The pattern started to take shape in 1981, when by unfortunate coincidence the Israeli jingos got the upper hand even as the Reagan administration was giving Israel what amounted to a carte blanche for military adventurism in the guise of self-defense.

The first result, from which much mischief has flowed, was the invasion of Lebanon, long desired but previously checked by pressure from the Carter administration. Maybe the United States did not actually give Israel the go-ahead. But no veto was exercised and only when the Reagan administration found itself nervously picking up pieces in Beirut in an election year did the price of permissiveness begin to dawn.

The Lebanese adventure was a calamity, for Israel as well as Lebanon. But as if to rub in his impotence, its architect, Ariel Sharon, was soon parading a charge of "blood libel" against *Time* magazine in an American court — and this with full government financial backing. Official Israeli sponsorship of this escapade was revealing.

Meanwhile, in no particular order, the Israelis were busily rebuffing President Reagan's belated peace initiative for the West Bank; picking the week of a visit by King Hussein of Jordan to Washington for a bombing raid against Palestine

Liberation Organization headquarters near Tunis; and, of course, petitioning Israel's friends in Congress to keep U.S. military and economic aid flowing. Indeed, after the Lebanon invasion, that aid was substantially augmented. U.S. taxpayers were indemnifying Israel's self-inflicted wounds.

It was predictable that limitless indulgence in Washington would encourage limitless arrogance in Jerusalem. It is the all too familiar psychology of dependency, souring to resentment and aggressiveness. No wise government expects gratitude of a friend and beneficiary. It is entitled, however, to expect discretion and self-restraint.

It is important, but hardly all-important, to know whether Mr. Pollard's paymasters were lower-level Israeli bureaucrats or top cabinet officials. That he was employed at all to steal U.S. secrets reveals an attitude which, unchecked, could lead to dangerous estrangement.

Among the many undocumented suspicions

aboard is that the Pollard channel was being used to tap, via Sixth-Fleet intelligence, into confidential U.S.-Egyptian military exercises. Does the foolishness of this need underscore? The United States has been, and still is, the linchpin of peacemaking between Israel and Egypt. Espionage that jeopardizes Egypt's confidence in U.S. good offices is recklessness of a rare order.

There is a school of thought that the Pollard affair should be brushed aside, left hanging in the hope it will be eclipsed by the next 24-hour wonder of a television story. Sunday's stilted exchange of bland pleasantries between Prime Minister Peres and Secretary of State Shultz is part of the brush-off, no doubt.

But evasion is false friendship. Israel is drifting into the compromising position of an economic ward of the United States, and its resentment is taking rash forms. The Tunis raid was an example; the Pollard affair may be. Painful candor now may prevent dangerous strain later, and we should insist on no less.

Washington Post Writers Group.

'Star Wars': A Political Cover-Up

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The hyper-selling of "star wars" has gone far beyond the childish crayon spot aimed at the general public on TV, beyond the claim made to businessmen and allies by the program director, Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, of progress at an "incredible pace." It has gone to the point of covering up scientific failure in a way that endangers the honesty of research.

Some of the scientists involved are bursting with frustration. They don't know how to cope with this government disinformation campaign. A top official at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, in California, and another at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, in New Mexico, the two national labs where the key research takes place, have resigned, though they are too discreet to explain why.

Ray Kidder, a physicist at Livermore, was quoted in the Los Angeles Times as saying: "The public is getting swindled by one side that has access to classified information and can say whatever it wants and not go to jail, whereas we (the skeptics) can't say whatever we want. We would go to jail, that's the difference."

Energy Secretary John S. Herrington, however, has both denounced the doubters for hurting the national interest in speaking up and called it a "little squabble" among scientists.

Mr. Herrington said that the next test, scheduled in Nevada this month and named "Goldstone," was going "full speed ahead" despite clear evidence that it cannot be properly measured with existing instruments. The X-ray laser, pet project of the physicist Edward Teller and the centerpiece on which he sold "star wars" to President Reagan, is the current focus of many of the scientists' distress.

It was Mr. Teller himself who leaked last April that a test took place March 23, and his cronies put out word that it was highly successful. It wasn't. It turned out that the monitoring instruments themselves were excited by the X-ray to emit light. Therefore the brightness they measured was much greater than what the device produced and the result was completely unreliable. One scientist in the program concluded that "instead of a weapon we have a toy."

Undaunted, Mr. Teller went to Mr. Reagan and wrangled another \$100 million for the project, including this month's test, which will probably cost \$30 million. Participants urged a delay until the measuring problem could be solved, which would take six months to a year. That was rejected on the grounds that loss of momentum would be politically unfavorable, even though the test is almost sure to be futile in the circumstances.

Furthermore, although the administration keeps saying its anti-missile program is nonnuclear, the X-ray laser relies on a nuclear explosion for its energy. Insistence on continuing these tests is a major reason Washington won't even listen to Soviet proposals for a comprehensive test ban.

There are other well-grounded scientific doubts about the X-ray laser. The assumption that it can kill Soviet missiles while they are being boosted rests on their current technology. They take three to five minutes to burn out and carry warheads some 200 miles (324 kilometers) above the Earth. But U.S. experts know that it would be difficult to protect because much of the surveillance either is almost impossible to detect or truly invisible.

The things we wish to keep private increasingly consist of intangible information stored in large bureaucratic files rather than in our desks. A report on electronic surveillance just released by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment makes it clear that new technologies have outstripped existing statutes and policies. There are no easy answers. But if we are to remain a society with individual liberty and limits on government, there must be greater awareness of the changing nature of privacy and emerging threats to it.

The writer is a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

... But It Should Act to Deter Any Would-Be Spies

By Tom Wicker

ROCHESTER, Vermont — What's going on here? Not only does the government seem to be infested with spies; but they aren't even the kind of subversives good Americans have been taught to fear and loathe.

Four mostly ordinary persons were arrested within the last two weeks and charged with spying for China, Israel and the Soviet Union. Together with last summer's Walker family spy case and other recent espionage scandals, all this must have given a rude shock to those who've bought the idea that it's the press and undetected Communists who "give away" vital U.S. secrets.

None of these cases — all serious breaches of U.S. security and perhaps cumulatively an intelligence disaster — had anything to do with the press or with anyone "leaking" sensitive information to some sensational-hungry reporter.

Nor, it seems far, were any of the accused charged with having been paid and to have given good value for their money. No one can take satisfaction from these cases. If the charges are proven, they would represent too much damage to U.S. interests, not to mention the possibility of impaired relations with Israel. But a few comments may be in order from one who lived through the McCarthy-Era. Edgar Hoover hysteria about "Communists in government" and the long history of suspicion and mistrust to which it gave birth, who was himself a participant in the Pentagon Papers affair, and who has suffered quite enough cheap talk about a "treacherous" press that is not "on our side."

First and most obvious, the press is not the prime threat to U.S. security, to legitimate secrets like those Jonathan Jay Pollard is charged with delivering to Israel; it is scarcely a threat at all — except possibly by some accidental disclosure. In the entire history of the U.S. press, including World War II, when serious security breaches occurred, no newspaper ever has damaged Amer-

ican interests to the extent that Larry Wu-Tai Chin is charged with having done in more than 20 years as a Chinese "mole" inside the CIA.

Second, and almost as obvious, the United States cannot protect its vital secrets by more and more classification of documents, with the consequent need for more classifiers and more people to be cleared to read the classified material. Aside from the absurdity of having thousands of officials authorized to put a classification stamp on things, the result is the degradation of secrecy. Where everything is secret, as Justice Potter Stewart once observed, nothing can be truly secret.

The necessity for clearing so many people also overwhelms the security agencies charged with the

task. Too many government workers are not adequately checked before clearance, and too few are rechecked frequently enough after the original clearance.

Being a liberal or a "leftist" or even a Marxist-Leninist is in itself no more a security threat to the United States than being a Republican, a Roman Catholic or a churchgoer. The X-ray laser project of the physicist Edward Teller and the centerpiece on which he sold "star wars" to President Reagan is the current focus of many of the scientists' distress.

Other devices measure people's internal states as presumed indicators of behavior. Police in New Jersey are testing a machine that seems brain waves to detect drug use. Virginia police are testing a "secretive electronic sensor" in a flashlight that automatically measures alcohol levels in the breath when merely pointed at a person. There are other new truth verification mechanisms that draw inferences from voice intonations and stomach flutters.

Satellites, mini-radar, conventional aircraft and night-vision de-

vices have greatly extended visual surveillance. Subminiature tape recorders the size of a matchbox and video cameras the size of a deck of cards facilitate covert surveillance. By picking up sound vibrations on a window, lasers and parabolic microphones permit eavesdropping without entering the premises.

The average person may never encounter these innovations. But this is not the case with other forms of surveillance because broad new categories of persons and behavior have become fit subjects. The categorical monitoring associated with computers, video cameras, metal detectors, urine analysis for drug screening and electronic markers on consumer goods and even library books, is creating a society in which everyone, not just those under suspicion, is a target for surveillance.

The new domestic forms of surveillance have been generally welcomed by business, government and law enforcement. Starting examples of their effectiveness are readily available: The elderly heart-attack victim who was saved when her failure to open the refrigerator sent an alarm through her telephone to a centralized monitor; or the monitoring of factory compliance with pollution emission standards through satellite photography.

Americans seem willing to live with intrusive technologies because of the expected benefits.

There has been insufficient attention to the negative aspects of these trends, on privacy. We tend to take privacy for granted without realizing how technology is making it irrelevant. Privacy is difficult to protect because much of the surveillance either is almost impossible to detect or truly invisible.

Report Says Terrorism Is Almost Routine, Calls Nuclear Action Unlikely

By Joanne Orzang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — International terrorist incidents, increasing at a rate of 12 to 15 percent a year, have almost become institutionalized, according to a Rand Corp. report. The study calls a nuclear terrorist incident unlikely.

Brian M. Jenkins, chief analyst for terrorism studies at the California research institution, said the trend toward state-sponsored terrorism will continue and could lead to "a new kind of global guerrilla warfare" in which terrorists launch operations from "badlands" nations and retreat there afterward.

The study, "The Future Course of International Terrorism," is excerpted in the December issue of Mr. Jenkins' Terrorism Insurgency Report. It says that terrorist tactics "have become a routine way of focusing attention on a dispute" and to a certain extent have become "institutionalized."

"A semi-permanent infrastructure of support has emerged," it continues, providing connections, safe houses, arms, counterfeit documents and other services around the globe.

Since the 1972 attack on Olympic athletes in Munich, Mr. Jenkins said, terrorist incidents have risen at an annual rate of 12 to 15 percent, last year involving terrorists and victims from 60 countries. The incidents increasingly involve large-scale, indiscriminate violence, such as bombs detonated in public places.

In an interview, Mr. Jenkins said that "the most insidious trend" is toward public indifference.

"Terrorism is becoming commonplace — ordinary, banal and, therefore, somehow tolerable," he said. "Extraordinary security measures no longer attract any comment. We expect diplomats to be assassinated and states to be involved."

He said that measures to combat terrorism could cause "a lot of bumping and shoving around the Fourth Amendment" to the U.S. Constitution, which prohibits unreasonable search and seizure.

A State Department official expressed general agreement with the report.

The report said terrorists' tactics

and targets probably will not change much.

"Terrorists blow up things, kill people or seize hostages," Mr. Jenkins wrote.

Although attacks on data-processing systems, electrical networks and nuclear reactors have occurred and will recur, they require sophistication and persistent follow-up to be effective and lack the public drama of a hostage-taking.

"Terrorists want a lot of people watching, not a lot of people dead," Mr. Jenkins said.

Nuclear terrorism "is neither imminent nor inevitable" because of technical reasons and because it involves mass murder, he said. Some terrorists would oppose it on moral grounds or because nuclear events would provoke public revolution and government crackdowns, exposing a terrorist group to division and betrayal.

Under a nuclear threat, "the rules that now limit police authorities in most democracies would change," Mr. Jenkins said.

Similarly, chemical and biological weapons involve uncontrollable mass killings that are less useful to terrorists than to nations at war.

"If chemical warfare becomes more commonplace," he wrote, "we cannot dismiss its potential use by terrorists. The same is true of nuclear weapons, but probably over a longer time period."

U.S. Fertility Rate Is Lowest Since '76

By Robert Pear

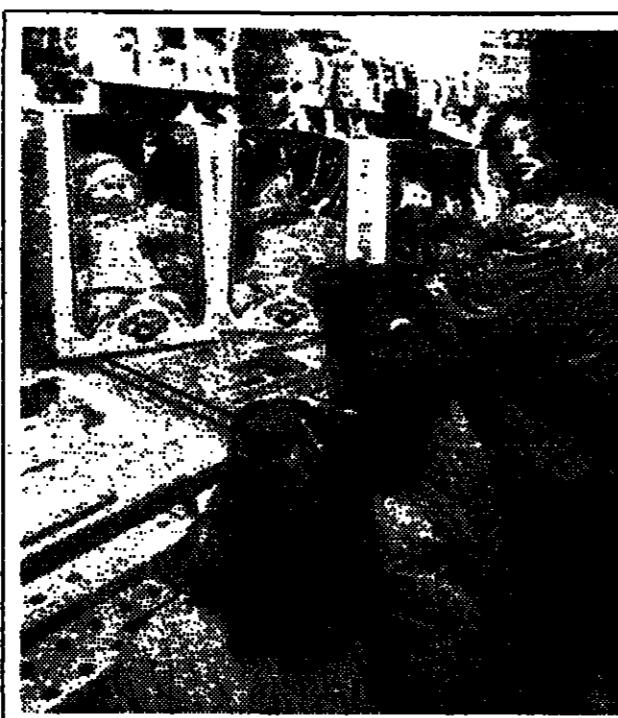
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The fertility rate in the United States dropped last year to the lowest level since the late 1970s, but the rate increased for women 30 to 34 years old, the Census Bureau has reported.

The overall number of births per thousand women 18 through 44 years old rose from 1976 to 1980, but is now back to a level lower than it was at 1976, the bureau said.

The Census Bureau said the increase for women 30 to 34 years old did not herald a baby boom, but indicated a shift in the timing of childbearing for these women. The 30-to-34 age group was the only one that experienced an increase in the fertility rate from 1980 to 1984.

For the 12 months ended in June 1984, according to the bureau, there were 65.8 births for every 1,000 women 18 through 44 years



Shopping for Cabbage Patch Dolls in New Jersey.

Doll Collars Said to Pose Choke Risk

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The most popular toy this Christmas season is also one of the most dangerous, according to a group that has asked the Consumer Product Safety Commission to recall the Cabbage Patch Koosa Doll.

The consumer committee of Americans for Democratic Action said Tuesday in its annual toy-safety survey that a removable collar on the doll, introduced last year by Coleco, poses a serious risk because it can fit snugly around the necks of young children. In one incident, a six-year-old girl nearly choked before a doctor cut the collar off, according to the group.

Coleco officials said that the Koosa doll collar had been changed this year to make it easier to play with and that both collars met federal safety standards. The original collars, deemed dangerous by the Americans for Democratic Action, are still being sold.

SDI Software Possible, Senators Are Told

By Boyce Rensberger

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Computer programming experts who say it would be nearly impossible to write the software for "Star Wars" represent a "stagnant subculture" that "grossly overrates" the difficulty of the task, according to the head of the software committee of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization.

Danny Cohen, a computer scientist at the University of Southern California, told a Senate panel Tuesday that the software needed for an anti-missile system can be created without breakthroughs in programming technology.

"There are those who claim that

they cannot produce adequate software," Mr. Cohen said in testimony before the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces. "We agree that they cannot. There are experts who claim that they can. We agree with them, too."

Although he conceded that it is impossible to "de-bug" programs completely, Mr. Cohen said the software can be designed so that errors do not disable the system. Such a system, he said, can be one that "copes with imperfections and corrects for them, rather than attempting to achieve an unattainable perfection."

David L. Parnas, a leading critic of SDI software potential, told the

senators that while components could be tested before deployment, there would be no way to measure the reliability of an operational system.

Mr. Parnas, a professor at the University of Victoria in British Columbia, was appointed to an advisory committee on the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization. But he resigned in July on the ground that he could not in good conscience work on a program that he thought was doomed to fail.

"You never really know when you've found the last bug," Mr. Parnas said. He said that all experience with software has shown that errors show up long after a system is put into use. He cited aborted

launches of the space shuttles that were traced to software errors that showed up only when certain conditions occurred simultaneously, a situation that years of previous testing had failed to simulate.

Mr. Cohen told the senators that software could be made to work by using redundant programs that could function semi-autonomously and that would be written by independent groups of programmers.

"To achieve this," Mr. Cohen said, "we should not look for help from the institutionalized and stagnant subculture of the software engineering establishment."

He said "this set grossly overrates the perfection of Swiss clockwork, and strives to achieve it."

Man Ends Divorce Against Russian

The Associated Press

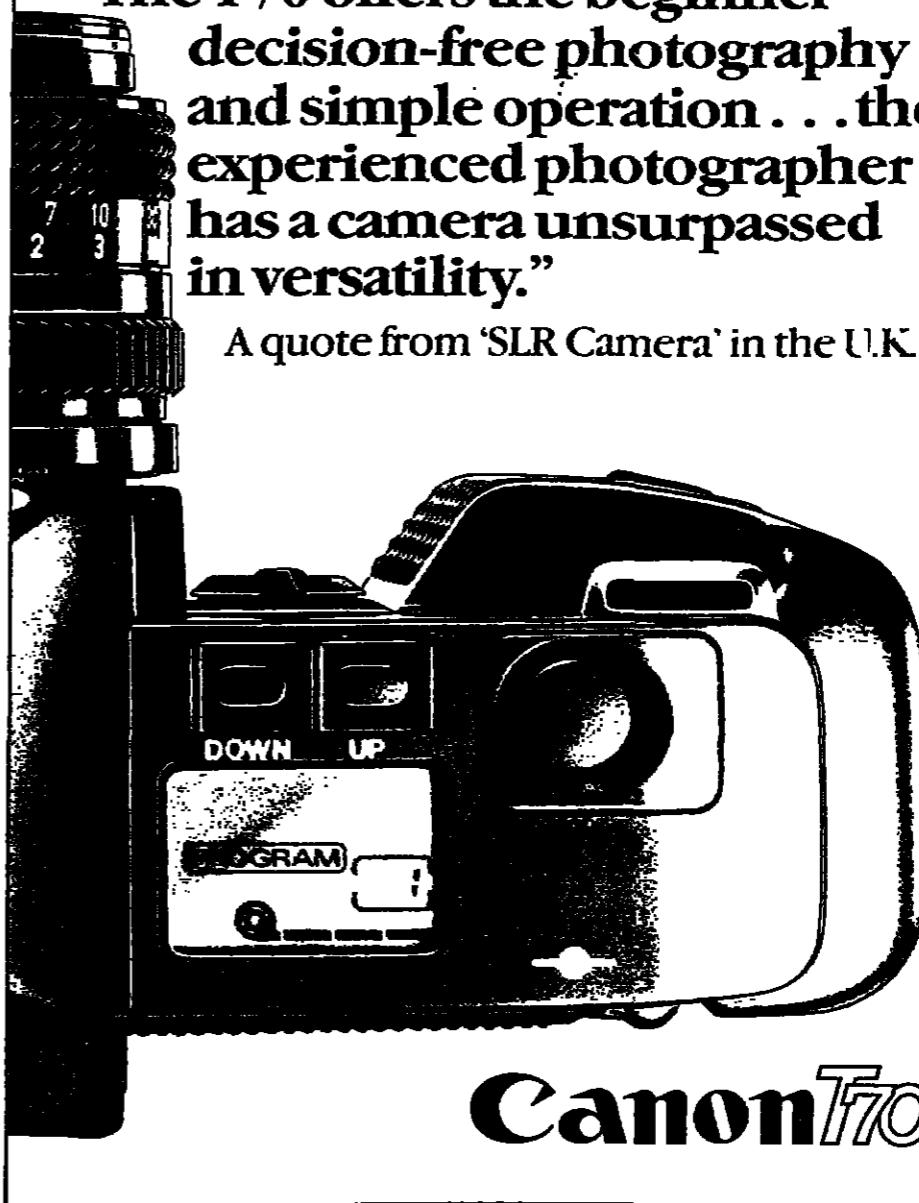
AUBURN, California — An American who married a Soviet woman in Moscow to help her emigrate asked a court on Tuesday to drop divorce proceedings, citing the expense and the unwanted celebrity the case has brought him.

Gary D. Talanov, who married Elena V. Kaplan in 1978 when both were students, said in a signed statement that they never lived together and never planned to. Mr. Talanov, a ski instructor, said he married Miss Kaplan out of sympathy and to help her emigrate to the United States.

In Moscow, Miss Kaplan said Soviet officials have made her life difficult and have refused to let her leave. She said that if divorced, she could no longer go to the U.S. Embassy for protection.

"The T70 offers the beginner decision-free photography and simple operation... the experienced photographer has a camera unsurpassed in versatility."

A quote from 'SLR Camera' in the U.K.



Canon T70

Sunday in Salamanca.

Salamanca, some 200 Km. to the West of Madrid, is not in the geographical heart of Spain.

But there you can feel the heartbeat of Spain more strongly than anywhere else.

On Sundays in the Plaza Mayor, surely one of the loveliest squares in the world, the people of this ancient city stroll in a seemingly choreographed procession, forming groups

that briefly cluster, then reassemble in different groupings.

The atmosphere is a curious blend of gravity and gaiety. And this is very Spanish.

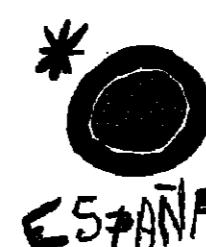
Here you will see young couples proudly displaying their children: infants in strollers, toddlers playing with bright balls, older children aware of their Sunday clothes, imitating the pose of their parents.

Here you will see old men arm in arm, talking in measured tones. And suddenly a pair of young girls on roller skates, made up as clowns, dart through and vanish, laughing, through an archway.

Musicians in medieval costumes play in a shady corner. They are medical students, surprisingly enough. Storks fly overhead.

The late afternoon light turns golden on the Eastern side of the plaza. You and a hundred others sit observing, unwilling to leave this magical stage.

Nearby are two cathedrals. Three universities, the oldest in Spain. Monuments. Museums. But they can wait. They have waited for more than forty thousand Sundays and will wait for one more while you listen to the heartbeat of Spain.



Spain. Everything under the sun.

Shultz Seeks Delay on Angolan Rebel Aid

By Doyle McManus
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has indicated that he opposes any immediate decision to provide covert aid to Angolan rebels, hoping that a delay will spur Angola's Marxist regime toward a negotiated settlement.

Mr. Shultz said that a U.S.-Angolan meeting last week offers new hope that the Luanda government, faced with the threat of large-scale U.S. aid to the rebels, will agree to long-standing U.S. demands that it send Cuban troops home and negotiate with the insurgents.

The talks "really were useful," he said Monday during a trip to Colombia for a meeting of the Organi-

zation of American States. "I'd put it in a positive way."

He said that the Reagan administration backs Jonas Savimbi, leader of the rebel group known by its Portuguese acronym of UNITA. But he said Washington would prefer negotiations to an escalation of Angola's 10-year guerrilla war.

The question is, what's the most effective way to do it?" Mr. Shultz said. "And if a negotiation can take place that withdraws foreign forces from Angola and Namibia — well, gets a Namibian settlement — well, then that's a good way to support Mr. Savimbi."

The United States has sought for five years to negotiate a withdrawal of the estimated 30,000 Cuban

combat troops propping up the Angolan regime, as well as a withdrawal of South Africa's army from neighboring South-West Africa, or Namibia. Both Angola and South Africa have resisted the effort.

Mr. Shultz is opposed by conservatives in the administration and Congress, who want to give Mr. Savimbi enough aid to overthrow the government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

President Reagan said last month that he and Mr. Shultz favored covert aid to Mr. Savimbi. But other officials said that Mr. Shultz wanted to give the Angolan government a last chance to negotiate before committing the United States to a secret military role.

"Our policy is to try to find a way to end the violence," a State Department official said. "We have not backed away from that."

Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, traveled to Zambia last week for two days of talks with Angola's interior minister, Manuel Alexander Rodrigues, the first such contact in five months.

Mr. Crocker said after the meetings that the United States wants to "re-energize" negotiations, and Mr. Rodrigues said the two countries had agreed to meet again soon.

The Central Intelligence Agency aided UNITA during the 1975-76 civil war until Congress learned of the practice. The legislators lifted their prohibition on aid to UNITA this summer.

Affiliates in Congress

The more than 100 House members who urged Mr. Reagan in a letter last week to continue his policy of withholding overt aid for Angolan rebels were primarily liberal Democrats who often oppose his foreign policy, The New York Times reported from Washington.

And the members who sponsored a bill to require the administration to reverse its policy and aid the rebels were mostly conservative Republicans.

The Angolan rebels exemplify a continuing debate on Capitol Hill over how far the United States should go in aiding what Mr. Reagan likes to call "freedom fighters" around the world. The answers and alliances often do not follow obvious lines.

It also demonstrates the many ways Congress tries to influence foreign policy, most often by prod-
ding the administration in a direction through strategies short of actual legislation.

In addition, the congressmen were warning Mr. Reagan that any request for Angolan aid would spur a major clash on Capitol Hill.



Laotian women marching during a military parade that marked the 10th year of Communist rule in that country.

Laos Appeals for Talks With Neighboring Nations

Communists Mark 10th Anniversary Calling for End to 'External Interference'

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Laos marked its 10th anniversary of Communist rule this week with an appeal for talks between the Indochinese states and their non-Communist neighbors on how to rid the region of "external interference."

The appeal was made Monday in a speech by the Laotian prime minister and Communist party chief, Kaysone Phomvihane, before a parade through the capital, Vientiane, by military units and civilian workers. The procession also featured floats representing various economic enterprises, a fly-past by Laotian Air Force jets and a walk-a-past by several elephants.

Unlike celebrations in Vietnam in April to mark the 10th anniversary of the Communist victory over the U.S.-backed Saigon government, the Laotian festivities were fairly low-key.

Only a few Western reporters

were allowed into the reclusive, land-locked country for the event, and dignitaries from other Communist states provided the principal audience. Among those present were leaders of the two other Indochinese countries: Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist party, and Heng Samrin, the president of the Hanoi-installed government in Cambodia.

In his speech, Mr. Kaysone said Laos wanted to improve relations with China and Thailand, which have long been hostile to the

Vietnamese regime in Vientiane and have given support to anti-Communist rebels in Laos.

Mr. Kaysone called for talks between the Indochinese states and the six-member Association of South East Asian Nations, which includes Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Brunei.

"We want the Southeast Asian region to be free from external interference," he declared.

Yet, a decade after the Communist faction in a Laotian coalition government succeeded in ousting its U.S.-supported partners and joining the ranks of Vietnam and Cambodia, Laos is a country dominated by Hanoi and heavily dependent on Soviet aid.

According to Western diplomats and Thai military sources, Vietnam maintains some 50,000 troops in Laos, some of which are used to help fight insurgent groups of hill tribesmen. In addition, said a senior Thai officer, the Soviet Union has about 500 military advisers assigned to the country.

Foreign aid amounts to about \$100 million a year, with Soviet bloc countries supplying about half of it. Even so, Laos remains one of the world's poorest countries, with per capita income estimated at less than \$150 a year.

Since the Communist takeover there has been a "leveling of income — all downward," said a Western diplomat recently assigned in Vientiane. "In the old days there was a middle class," but it has largely disappeared under the Communists, the diplomat said.

Much of the relative prosperity during the Vietnam War era was undoubtedly due to massive U.S. aid as the Central Intelligence Agency organized and funded a secret army, largely made up of Hmong hill tribesmen, to fight the Pathet Lao Communists and their Vietnamese allies.

The Pathet Lao eventually fought their way to a compromise in which they joined a coalition government in 1973. They soon came to dominate it, and by December 1975 were able to abolish the Laotian monarchy and send tens of thousands of suspected opponents to re-education camps.

Since the Communist takeover, resistance has been steadily beaten down and now no longer represents a serious threat to the government. Despite the country's position as a virtual Vietnamese satellite, relations between Laos and the United States have been improving lately. This has been largely the result of Laotian cooperation on resolving the issue of American servicemen still missing from the Vietnam War.

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'Color Foto' in Germany wrote this about the latest compact to come out of Canon.



Canon MC

Koreas Fail to Agree On Family Reunions

United Press International

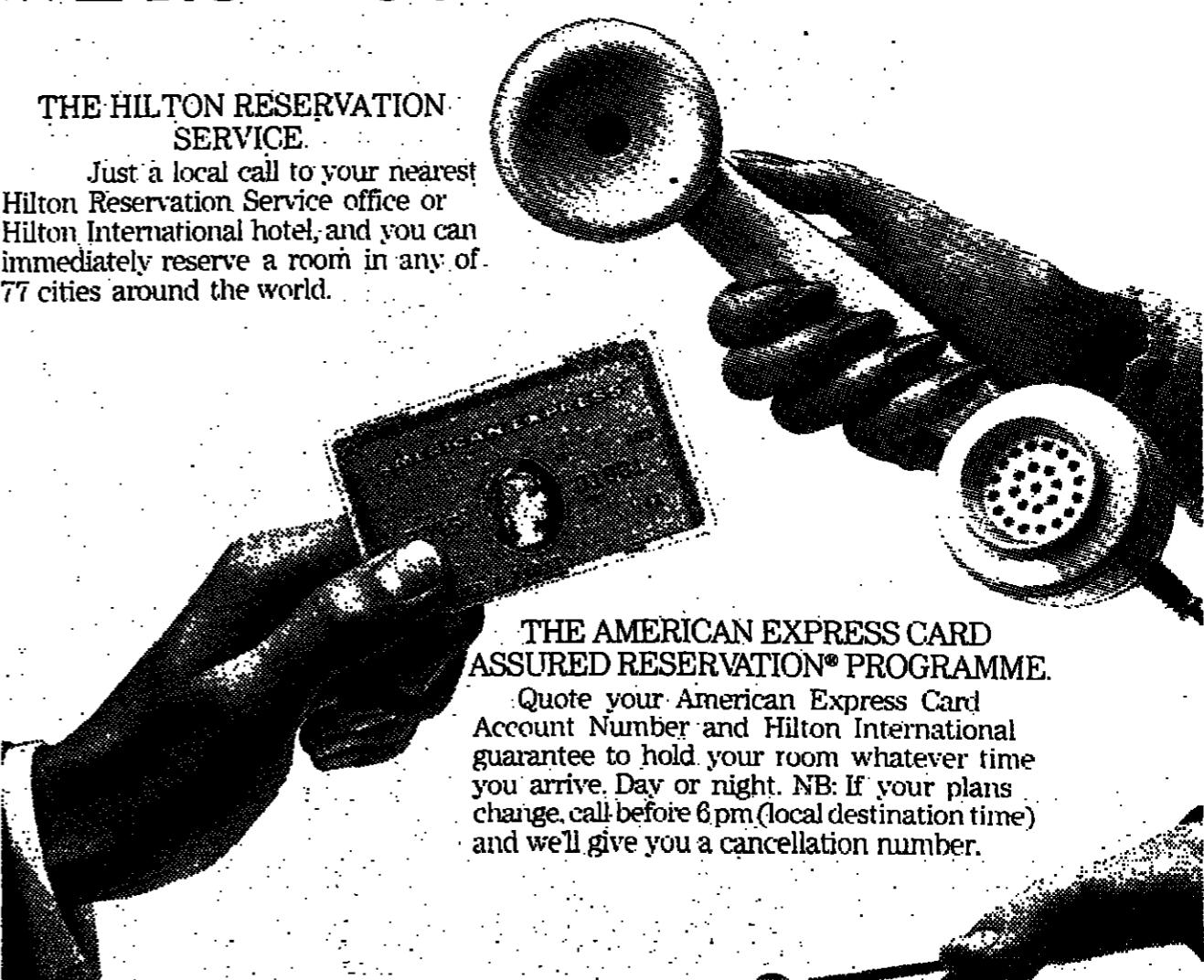
SEOUL — A meeting between Red Cross officials of South and North Korea ended Wednesday with disagreement on how to reunite 10 million separated family members in the divided peninsula, but with resumption of talks set for Feb. 26.

North Korea insisted on free border crossings for people searching for friends and relatives. South Korea called this an attempt to infiltrate "trained political agitators." Last September, 50 visitors from each side crossed the border in the first exchange of ordinary citizens in 40 years.

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Synod Hears Defenses Of Liberation Theology

2 Leading Brazilian Bishops Appear To Answer Vatican's Own Criticisms

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME — Some bishops from Latin America have strongly defended the teachings known as liberation theology during the extraordinary Synod of Bishops meeting here.

Groups of prelates have begun offering the synod divergent proposals for a final document on the future of Catholicism.

The proposals ranged from political statements on peace and Third World debt offered by a group of Canadian bishops to a traditionalist call from a German-speaking study group for support of church authority.

Support for liberation theology was expressed by two leading Brazilian bishops, who appeared to be answering criticisms made not only by their fellow prelates but also by the Vatican itself.

"Against false interpretations, it must be clarified that liberation theology is not a theology of violence or one that pushes toward violence," said Bishop José Ivo Lorscheiter of Santa Maria, Brazil, in a written comment.

"It is not a theology that assumes or justifies Marxist ideology," he continued. "Nor does it apply European political ideology to Latin America. Nor does it break with Catholic theological tradition."

Bishop Lorscheiter said that liberation theology "presupposes a new consciousness of the context of oppression" and also "a conversion toward the poor and a commitment to their liberation."

"Liberation theology is indispensable to the church's activity and to the social commitment of Christians, even if it carries with it risks," he concluded.

His comments were striking because they appeared to be an almost point-by-point rebuttal of the views of Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger of Germany, the prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith. Cardinal Ratzinger's critique of liberation theology, issued last year, argued that it relied too heavily on Marxist ideas and encouraged class struggle.

The proposals for a final document on Catholicism's future were made amid indications of a struggle among contending forces at the synod over how the bishops would express their conclusions. The synod was called by Pope John Paul II to review the effects of the Second Vatican Council (1962-65).

DOONESBURY



American Nurse Stages 'Mass' at St. Peter's Altar

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — An American Catholic nurse, protesting the church's ban on admitting women to the priesthood, staged a mock Mass on Wednesday in St. Peter's Basilica.

Synod and Vatican officials said the second, detailed statement is being sought by bishops who want the synod record to reflect the sense of a meeting in which issues have been freely and at times sharply debated.

They want to insure that the meeting's generally positive assessment of Vatican II, the desire of many bishops for greater autonomy from Rome and the sheer diversity of viewpoints that have been expressed is reflected in a final document.

Supporters of a more traditionalist line, according to some officials, may seek to avoid such a detailed comment, possibly by making some concessions to liberals in the general message that will be addressed to "the Catholic people" of the world.

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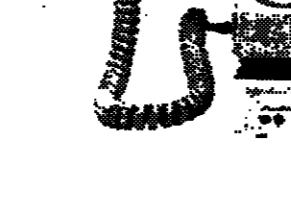
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SCIENCE

World's Biggest Telescope: An Array 5,000 Miles Wide

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

ON a plateau in New Mexico's mountain country, astronomers have begun to build the world's biggest radiotelescope. Their goal is to construct an array of dish-shaped antennas stretching 5,000 miles (8,100 kilometers) across the United States and its territories.

With this system, whose power of resolution would be 1,000 times as great as that of any existing optical or radio telescope, astronomers hope to solve some of the universe's most baffling mysteries. For instance, why do some galaxies shoot out enormous jets of energy at nearly the speed of light? Speculation is that such galaxies may be torn at their cores by black holes.

"Clearly there's something incredibly violent going on," said Dr. Peter Napier, an official of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, who is helping oversee the design and construction of the vast network. "The greatest payoff will be understanding what's happening at the center of these active radio galaxies."

The system of 10 radiotelescopes is scheduled to be completed in the early 1990s at a cost of \$68 million. The dishes will be orchestrated from the New Mexican plateau. All the sites are remote, in order to cut down on interference from television and radio stations, antennas and other sources of electromagnetic pollution.

Scientists at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory say the network will be unparalleled in exploring the universe of the invisible, which often holds the most fascinating secrets of all. They say the star-filled sky, which often appears to be unchanging, conveys a false impression.

The true violence of the universe was revealed only after astronomers developed sensors capable of detecting celestial emanations far beyond the range of human vision,

including gamma rays, X-rays and radio waves.

For example, radio astronomers discovered in the late 1960s that the universe was populated with pulsars — stars that often took ordinary in optical telescopes but that fire bursts of radio waves with extraordinary rapidity and precision.

"The universe is popping all over the place," said Dr. Ricardo Giacconi, head of the Space Science Telescope Institute at Johns Hopkins University. "Violent processes are now seen to be the norm rather than the exception."

Today's huge radiotelescopes can easily probe the hidden violence of the Milky Way, the Sun's galaxy of about 400 billion stars. But tracing enigmatic bursts from distant galaxies requires radiotelescopes that are even bigger.

"The real beauty of this project is that it will enable us to watch things happen over time," said Dr. Robert L. Brown, associate director of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory. "If matter is flowing out of these galaxies at the speed of light, and your resolution is a thousand light years, nothing happens in your lifetime. But if the resolution is one light year, you can watch things happen. This will greatly extend our dynamic reach."

The network under construction is known as the Very Long Baseline Array, or VLBA. It will resemble the existing Very Large Array, or VLA, whose 27 antennas are spread across a small patch of New Mexican desert. Each of the VLA's dishes measures 82 feet (25 meters) in diameter and weighs 235 tons. Their output, when combined by a supercomputer, creates a radiotelescope with an effective diameter of 21 miles.

The VLBA will use a similar technique, but its 82-foot dishes will be spread out across the hemisphere, creating a radiotelescope with an effective diameter of 5,000 miles. Antennas are to be in New Mexico (with two sites), Hawaii,

California, Washington, Arizona, Texas, Iowa, Massachusetts and the Virgin Islands.

"We're basically doing what a big, single dish would do if we could make it as large as we liked," said Dr. Napier. Construction has begun on some of the system's electrical components, he said. Groundbreaking for the first antenna is scheduled for this month or early next year. Radiotelescopes such as the

VLBA are so much bigger than optical ones because of large differences in the size of electromagnetic waves. Light waves are very compact, only a few hundred thousandths of an inch long. The lenses and mirrors of optical telescopes are huge in comparison with these waves. Thus, even a six-inch reflecting telescope is big enough to "resolve" the reflected light of distant planets. But radio waves are thousands of

times larger than waves of visible light. In order to "resolve" these wavelengths, or to be able to distinguish one from another, the collecting apparatus has to be similarly large. The world's largest is the 1,000-foot behemoth in Arecibo, Puerto Rico, which was made by shaping a wire mesh over a natural bowl in the mountains. The Arecibo device pushes the physical limit of single dishes, however, and further gains in the resolution of radio telescopes had to await the linking of relatively small dishes under networks. One of the first was the VLA, completed in 1980.

Later, a committee of the National Academy of Sciences decided an even bigger array was "critically important for the rapid and effective progress of astronomical research." Originally it was estimated that the VLBA, which is being financed by the National Science Foundation, could be built in two years. But the U.S. budget deficit has resulted in the financing being stretched out over half a decade or longer. In fiscal 1984 about \$2 million was received for design work, and in 1985 about \$9 million was provided for the start of construction.

Dr. Napier said the new technologies that made the VLBA possible were mostly based on microelectronics — atomic clocks, microprocessors and tape recorders that can quickly store vast amounts of data. The separate radiotelescopes will put their findings on tapes that are later analyzed on a custom-built supercomputer that can perform one trillion multiplications per second. Most supercomputers can do only hundreds of millions of such operations per second, although they usually have greater flexibility than their special-purpose cousins.

Radiotelescope said the quest for higher resolution would not end after the VLBA was finished in the 1990s. "There's a plan to have an orbiting link," said Dr. Napier. "It's being investigated by both NASA and the Russians." The idea is to extend giant networks into space, having satellites carry antennas to create a radio telescope that would in effect measure tens of thousands of miles across and be even more powerful.

Probably the greatest increase in knowledge biology has come in in-vitro," he said. "One of the things that was not planned for was the enormous explosion we've had in terms of sophisticated equipment. We're not doing bench-type microbiology anymore; it's sophisticated microchemistry."

13-Century Ruins Discovered in Iran

BEIRUT (UPI) — Archaeologists have discovered the remains of seven cities devastated during the 13th-century Mongol invasion of Persia, as well as remains dating back nearly 5,000 years, Iran's news agency reports.

The Islamic Republic News Agency quoted the Tehran daily Kayhan as saying that the cities, which were thriving in the 13th century, were discovered at Torbat-e-Jam, about 100 kilometers (60 miles) southeast of Meshed near the border with Afghanistan.

"Also remains of a civilization in the fourth millennium B.C. in Chesh-tou hill, northeast of Torbat-e-Jam, have been discovered," the agency said. It said the archaeologists, whom it did not identify, found more than 40 historical sites in the area last year.

Drug Approved for Wilson's Disease

WAshington (UPI) — The government has approved a drug to treat Wilson's disease, a rare, inherited disorder that is fatal if untreated.

Trientine hydrochloride is designed for the small number of Wilson's disease victims — 100 or so in the United States — who cannot tolerate or do not respond to penicillamine, the only other drug on the market for the disorder.

Margaret Heckler, secretary of health and human services, said the new drug, commercially known as Cuprid, was the 21st drug approved under the 1983 Orphan Drug Act, which offers tax breaks and research money to develop drugs that are unprofitable, help only small numbers of people or cannot be patented.

Wilson's Disease is characterized by an inability to excrete excess copper, which forms poisonous deposits in the kidneys, liver, eyes and brain. Treatment consists of agents that bind to copper so it can be excreted. It is estimated that there are 8,000 victims in the United States, but only 1,000 have been diagnosed.

Cannibalism Seen in Stone Age Ritual

BERLIN (Reuters) — Damaged human remains discovered in Europe show that Stone Age people probably indulged in cannibalism as a part of death rituals, according to an East German anthropologist.

Herbert Ullrich told the news agency ADN that scratch marks and chips on long limb bones and skulls found in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and areas of southern Europe were typical signs of cannibalism. He said his research suggested that Stone Age people selected long bones and skulls from corpses to deposit in burial grounds and did not bury the entire body.

The Evaporating Science of Chemistry

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

IS the science of chemistry fading away? John Madix, editor of the scientific journal *Nature*, wrote recently, "Chemists have done wonders in losing their identity in the rest of science." Some might argue the point, but it is a fact that the Nobel committee awarded its 1985 chemistry prize to a pair of mathematicians.

Meanwhile, the practice of what still passes for chemistry seems to have been largely pre-empted by physicists, quantum theorists, computer mavens, statisticians, instrument designers, laser experts, genetic engineers, medical researchers, psychiatrists, astrophysicists, materials specialists and a host of other species.

Chef must still be up to something, of course. The Guinness Book of Records lists the 1983 Tenth Collective Index of Chemical Abstracts (a compendium of brief summaries of the papers published by chemists) as the largest index ever published, comprising 75 volumes and weighing 380 pounds, it contains nearly 24 million entries.

But today's chemical discoveries are being noted out in nontraditional ways. Analysis and synthesis, the yin and yang of chemistry, are increasingly based on physics and mathematics, with help from a welter of computer-controlled instruments.

Physics and mathematics are becoming the main

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Business takes off with Falcon.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

2 More Japanese Firms Raise Price for Chips

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Two more Japanese semiconductor companies are increasing their dollar prices for all types of semiconductors by about 10 percent, and others say they are considering such increases.

They said the increase was intended to cover currency-exchange losses caused by the appreciation of the yen against the dollar.

Fujitsu Ltd. and Oki Electric Industry Co. announced Tuesday that they would increase their dollar prices. Mitsubishi Electric Corp. indicated that it would act in the future, and Hitachi Ltd. and Toshiba Corp. are considering similar increases.

NEC Corp. announced its price increase last weekend.

Although Japanese companies said publicly that the rapid change in exchange rates had forced the new prices, analysts here said that the companies had told them that fears of "dumping" charges had also prompted the decision. Dumping occurs when a company sells a product abroad for less than its manufacturing costs.

Saatchi Reports Profit Jumped 120% to Record

Reuters

LONDON — Saatchi & Saatchi, the British advertising agency that keeps a professional eye on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's image, said Wednesday that annual pretax profit in the year to September rose 120 percent to a record \$40.45 million (\$60 million) from \$18.31 million.

Revenue increased to £1.31 billion from £855.43 million.

Saatchi, the fifth largest advertising agency in the world, said its U.S. activities provided 38 percent of the profit and 62 percent of revenue. Business in Britain provided 29 percent of earnings and 24 percent of revenue.

The company's publicity campaigns are credited with helping Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party win the general elections of 1979 and 1983.

Saatchi, which has bought a number of British and U.S. companies in advertising-related fields this year, has also won trade awards for its campaigns for commercial products.

Venture Formed To Manufacture New Locomotives

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — A consortium of British, Swiss and West German companies has been formed to manufacture a new generation of diesel electric locomotives, the British participant, Northern Engineering Industries, announced Wednesday.

Its associates in the new consortium are Brown, Boveri & Cie. of Switzerland and Krupp Mek Maschinen GmbH of West Germany.

The consortium was formed in light of a plan by the government-owned British Rail to replace about 2,500 diesel electric locomotives, most of which have been in service for more than 10 years. British Rail plans an initial order of about 850 locomotives.

Sir Robert Reid, the chairman of British Rail, recently complained about the reliability and performance of British equipment.

Northern Engineering, therefore, decided to attack the British market with the assistance of two West European companies that are among the leaders in railroad technology.

Airbus Industrie, a consortium of French, West German, British and Spanish aircraft companies, has sold 10 A-320 passenger jets for \$300 million to GATX Air of San Francisco, which will lease them to commercial airlines.

Bell Group Ltd.'s holding in Broken Hill Pty. is a major position purchased as a long-term investment, the chairman, Robert Holmes à Court, said at BHP's annual meeting. Bell is not seeking board representation at the moment, he said, quashing speculation that he intended to make a partial bid for BHP, Australia's largest company.

CGEKE Alsthom, a subsidiary of France's state-owned Cie Générale d'Électricité, is close to acquiring an unnamed U.S. industrial-engineering company in a bid to penetrate the U.S. industrial-automation market, according to the chairman, Philippe Boisseau.

IGE BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank of Frankfurt is taking over the banking business of Munich-based Bayerische Raiffeisen-Zentralbank AG, the Federal Association of People's and Agricultural Credit Banks said. BRZ was rescued with a 750-million-Dollar-mark (\$236-million) support package in October.

Fiat SpA of Italy has sold a 20 percent equity stake in its U.S. machine-tool company, Comau Productivity Systems Inc. of Troy, Mich., to General Motors Corp. The price was not disclosed. Comau will also help GM design car parts so that assembly is made easier.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. said its Celeron Oil & Gas Co. unit agreed to purchase oil producing properties near Bakersfield, California, from Chevron USA Inc. for about \$395 million.

Lloyds Bank PLC has placed its entire 21.3-percent holding of 46.3 million ordinary shares in Royal Bank of Scotland Group PLC at 270 pence per share. Profit would be around \$20 million (\$118.5 million) after tax.

R.H. Macy & Co.'s senior vice president, Donald Eugene, has denied a Wall Street Journal report that the management of the 10th largest U.S. retailer is having trouble raising the financing for its \$3.5-billion offer to take the company private and is considering cutting its \$70-a-share bid by \$1 to \$4 a share.

People Express wants to add Zurich or Frankfurt to its airline network, the chairman, Donald Burr, said.

A Year After Bhopal, Carbide Faces Lawsuits, Low Morale

(Continued from Page 9) ings, "the bottom line is both is corporate responsibility," Mr. Ra- man said.

In India, as in Danbury, adversarial lines are becoming more firmly drawn. Indian officials released on Friday another in a string of reports charging Carbide with negligence in operating the Bhopal plant and said that Mr. Anderson should be questioned in India about the case.

And it was reported Tuesday that protesters carried burning effi-

3 Big U.K. Banks Plan Free Service

The Associated Press

LONDON — Three of Britain's four biggest commercial banks have said they will switch to free banking for their 14.7 million customers on all checking accounts kept in credit, bringing them in line with Midland Bank PLC.

The move by Barclays Bank PLC, National Westminster Bank PLC and Lloyds Bank PLC is designed to halve the loss of customers to Midland, the other one of the four biggest, and to other smaller banks that have also been offering free banking.

Midland said that since introducing free banking a year ago it had gained 450,000 new customers. Barclays and National Westminster will switch immediately, they said Tuesday, and Lloyds next March.

gues of Mr. Anderson through the streets of Bhopal to mark the first anniversary of the leak. Paramilitary forces guarded the company's

Under federal law, both compa-

nies have been asked to submit in-

formation about their businesses to

the Justice Department for anti-

trust review. Mr. Anderson said

that he expected the review to begin

soon and that GAF would be free

to begin buying more Carbide

shares this month.

Now associate dean of students at Western Connecticut State Col-

lege in Danbury, Mr. Stewart said

that many employees that Carbide

had hoped to keep had resigned in

recent months, while those remain-

ing had adopted a far less familiar

attitude toward the company.

"We always thought of Carbide

as a family, a place that takes care of

you, where you have a career

instead of just a job," said Albert

Stewart, a former national market-

ing manager for Carbide who re-

turned on his 65th birthday only days

before the Bhopal disaster.

Carbide, although it declines to

offer evidence, is suggesting that

the Bhopal disaster was caused by

sabotage or vandalism. A turning

point in the litigation could come

as early as Jan. 3, when oral argu-

ments are scheduled in Federal

District Court in Manhattan on

where the lawsuits should be tried.

But the District Court ruling

could pose problems for Carbide

either way. For months, Wall Street

rumors have cast Carbide as a take-

over candidate, and the company

could become a more attractive tar-

get if its liability to the Bhopal

victims, as measured by cold financial

analysis, seems to be reduced.

Carbide was in disorder after

Bhopal; now they have a takeover

breathing down their necks, and the disorder has turned to panic,"

said Peter Butler, an analyst at

Midland.

The takeover speculation stems

largely from investments over the

last six months by New Jersey-

based GAF.

GAF told the SEC in September

that it had acquired 10 percent

of Carbide's stock, and that its stake

might be increased to 15 percent.

Neither Mr. Heyman nor other

GAF executives would agree to be

interviewed.

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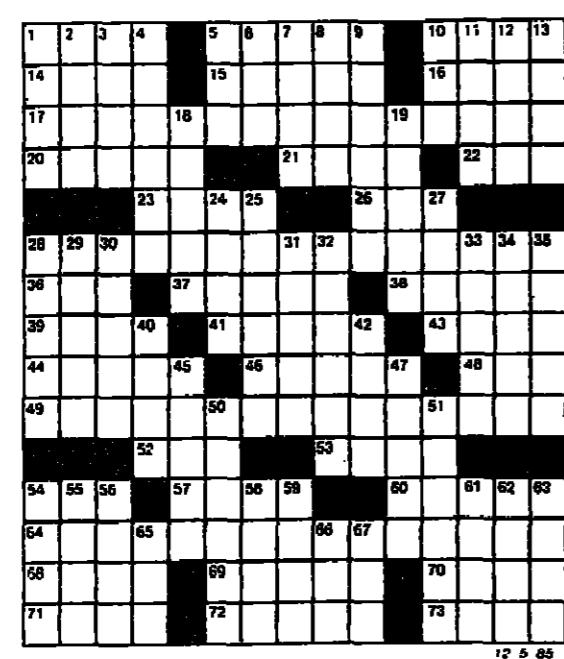
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SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE, page 15

ACROSS

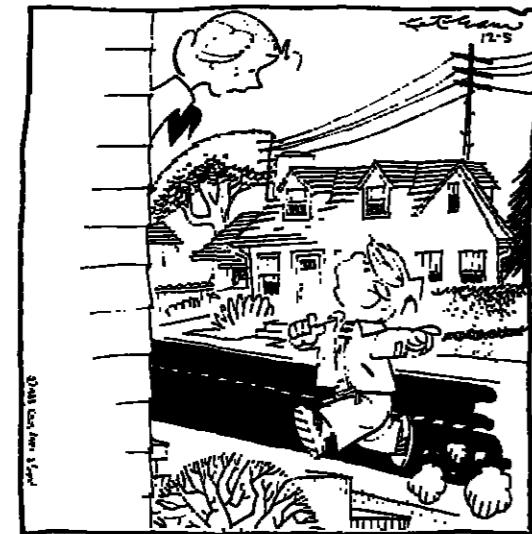
- 1 Kind of tax
- 5 Fed in
- 10 Week gaffy
- 14 Caesar's sister
- 15 Affirmed, forcefully
- 16 Air
- 17 With 28 and 49 Across, a riddle
- 20 Cheek
- 21 — the Moon, 1953 song
- 22 Hanker
- 23 "— deal!"
- 26 Arab garment
- 28 Prior to
- 37 Privately garb
- 38 Meanders
- 39 — Islands, off Ireland
- 41 Topgallant
- 43 Escape
- 44 Helicopter part
- 46 Dilemmas
- 48 J.-F.-K. abbr.
- 49 See 17 Across
- 52 Nightfall, to Donne
- 53 To be, in Toulon
- 54 Expression of disbelief
- 57 Designer
- 58 Gumparelli
- 60 Midterm and final

DOWN

- 1 Chess piece
- 2 Will—wisp
- 3 Mythomaniac
- 4 A Soviet republic
- 5 Omega
- 6 Barley beard
- 7 Calif. city
- 8 Son of Aphrodite
- 9 Down
- 10 Barnyard sound
- 11 C
- 12 Risotto
- 13 Songwriter
- 14 Sailing vessel
- 15 German composer: 1786-1826
- 16 T
- 17 Con man's
- 18 Quadruped
- 19 Light carriage
- 20 German
- 21 — (exactly)
- 22 CXXC
- 23 —
- 24 —
- 25 Musical composition
- 27 Jot

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"MR. WILSON THREW HIS WELCOME MAT AT ME!"

JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SHAMC**CROFFE****PAMERC****NUTTAR**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SHINY EPOCH GIGOLE NOUGAT

Answer: With that deadbeat, it's often a matter of this—TOUCH & GO

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW

Asia HIGH LOW

Africa HIGH LOW

Latin America HIGH LOW

Middle East HIGH LOW

Oceania HIGH LOW

Thursday's Forecast

London: Partly cloudy, 45°-65°. Paris: Partly cloudy, 45°-65°. Rome: Partly cloudy, 45°-65°. Zurich: Partly cloudy, 45°-65°. Tokyo: Partly cloudy, 45°-65°. Sydney: Partly cloudy, 45°-65°. Seoul: Partly cloudy, 45°-65°. Singapore: Partly cloudy, 45°-65°.

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Rain, tem. 45°-65°. LONDON: Part. tem. 45°-65°. MADRID: Cloudy, 45°-65°. PARIS: Partly cloudy, 45°-65°. ROME: Partly cloudy, 45°-65°. TOKYO: Partly cloudy, 45°-65°. TEL AVIV: 45°-65°. ZURICH: Cloudy, tem. 45°-65°. SEOUL: Partly cloudy, 45°-65°. SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, 45°-65°.

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TOMORROW

SPORTS

Zivojinovic Overpowers McEnroe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

MELOUNRE — Unseeded Slobodan Zivojinovic unleashed an awesome display of power tennis here to blast John McEnroe out of the Australian Open quarterfinals here Wednesday.

The towering 22-year-old from Belgrade battered the petulant

AUSTRALIAN OPEN

McEnroe into submission, 2-6, 6-3, 1-6, 6-4, 6-0, in a sensational three-hour blitz.

"You're going to pay for this — I mean it," McEnroe said across the net as he wailed a nonstop barrage of power serves and canibalistic returns that had taken the Yugoslav to a 4-0 lead in the deciding fifth set.

Someday McEnroe may make good on his promise. But this time it was all Zivojinovic, ranked 66th in the world, he dominated the final two sets.

"He disappointed me, but he is a good guy and a good player," said Zivojinovic, who last year had only \$17,601 in tennis earnings (he will make \$24,903 for making the semifinals here).

McEnroe's 10-day stay in Mel-

bourne began with controversy and ended the same way.

He scuffled with a reporter and photographer soon after arriving and accumulated \$2,750 in fines following on-court incidents in earlier matches.

In Wednesday's match, Peter Bellenger, the tournament referee, came on to the court after the umpire had asked McEnroe to play a set early in the fourth set. "What are you doing here?" McEnroe de-

manded of Bellenger. "Get off the court."

During the altercation, Zivojinovic joined some spectators in a court-side box and nibbled on a sandwich. "You know how McEnroe is. Every match he tries to do the same things," he said. "I just sat down. I don't think he meant anything bad. I mean ... What can I say?"

The capacity center-court crowd of 9,500 gave Zivojinovic a standing ovation following his triumph.

McEnroe has never won an Australian Open and has gone through 1985 without winning a grand slam event.

His latest loss meant he would

not be able to overtake Lendl at the top of the grand prix standings; first place is worth \$800,000 in bonus money, and second place about \$550,000.

McEnroe, the No. 2 seed, was jeered as he stormed off the court shortly after his defeat. He failed to attend the post-match press conference, drawing another fine of \$1,000. He will now begin a three-week suspension after passing the \$7,500 annual limit.

McEnroe was not the only player to draw a fine Wednesday. Lendl, bidding to win this title for the first time, was given a code of conduct violation for ball abuse in the third set and bounced his racquet angrily on a couple of occasions.

Steyn, ranked 170th worldwide, frequently had Lendl off balance. Lendl, the world's top-rated player, delivered four aces in his first service game and breezed the first two sets.

But Steyn, a 24-year-old graduate of the University of Miami, rallied in the third. He led, 5-2, had a set point at 5-3 and, after Lendl had fought back, took the tiebreaker by 7-3. (AP, UPI)



Slobodan Zivojinovic, during his upset quarterfinal victory.

John McEnroe: You're going to pay for this — I mean it.'

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey**Boys and Girls Together? The Regents' Decision**

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — This was in the coal fields of southwest Virginia more than a decade ago. My hosts had just finished serving a sumptuous Sunday dinner, and some of us were quite content to flop on the porch swing and enjoy the fall colors on the opposite ridge.

The younger generation had another idea for the last hour before the sun dropped behind the mountain: a touch football game. They produced a ball and draped extra shirts to create sideline markers on the sloping front lawn, and then they recruited the sluggards on the front porch. I was a late-round draft choice.

I don't remember her name but I do remember her elbow. Caught me right in the chest and sent me tumbling down the Appalachian hillside like some left-over slug from a strip mine.

She was a student at a local community college, but nothing she had said about life in a coal camp had impressed me as much as her elbow on a suicide-kick kickoff return.

That moment of truth made a feminist of me. I became a walking advocate of the Bill of Rights; all men and all women were created equal, at least in their right to knock somebody off his feet in a touch football game.

It didn't surprise me in the least that shortly thereafter women began working in the mines. Some of them had been carrying water, fixing cars, chopping wood and digging a garden since childhood. Why not get paid union wages for the same kind of labor and take their chances of getting killed or maimed, just like the men?

The touch-football experience has helped me as a journalist to appreciate the courage of Janet Guthrie to race in the Indy 500 — and to brave good-old-boy garages. It helped me respect the nerve of Nancy Lieberman to walk into a men's basketball game in Harlem and earn the nickname "Big Red," and the poise of Lynette Woodard when she convinced the Harlem Globetrotters she was a sister who could play.

My battlefield conversion also made me a strong supporter of female reporters in press boxes, dugouts, clubhouses and wherever else they need to go to make a living. The issue of nudity is mostly a red herring. A few towels and

a partition or two can protect the modest. Been in a college dormitory lately?

Having long since staked out my position on women in sports, I support — with reservations — a recent decision by the New York State Board of Regents to allow girls to play on teams with boys in contact sports. Before they can play, however, the girls must first be evaluated for fitness by a special panel of a school physician, a physical-education teacher and, if requested by the student, a personal doctor.

The decision is basically a recognition by the regents that they cannot legally bar a girl from

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joining a team, even for a contact sport. They are now turning over responsibility to the school boards, a move that should produce some marvelous local squabbles in the months to come.

The regents are right, and they have no legal choice, but there are still some major dangers in opening contact sports to women. There is the physical and psychological danger to girls who try out the danger of disrupting the value of team sports to adolescent boys and the danger of weakening female sports programs.

The past generation has seen most school systems strengthen their female sports programs. Separate and equal doesn't seem like a bad idea, particularly if the bad guys don't get away with trashing Title IX.

Men must learn to compete with women, for space in law school, for space at a crowded news conference, but shouldn't there be some place where boys can retain the old values of male bonding? Shouldn't there be a place where girls can establish parallel values?

In the past, many successful male high-school coaches mixed in a ritual taboo against dating, a contempt for women, a scorn of gentleness and crying with an admission of "don't act like a girl." In the all-male sanctum of a clubhouse, boys have learned to challenge, strut, boast — and keep their feelings to themselves.

Maybe it's time those values were challenged, but the unyielding toughness of sports, the sense of being an endangered warrior, often comes in handy "out there" in a competitive world.

Sexually integrated teams just might change the confounding balance of teamwork and self-interest that athletes learn. Yet one worthy female teammate or opponent, like the one who clobbered me, might remind men and women that we're all in it together, and that the differences are not as absolute as we used to think.

equal competition, that is to say, other women. Nothing should be allowed to disrupt the gains.

It would also be foolish to underestimate the dangers to some girls because of the general difference in strength after puberty. When John Lloyd tried to practice with his wife, Chris Evert, one of the great champions of her sport, he was too strong for her. In our town baseball league, some of our 11- and 12-year-old boys were hitting line drives that were a danger to some boys and most girls.

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Civil liberties aside, is there really a need to allow girls into wrestling, the most intimate of sports? Maybe I'm a puritan or have a dirty mind, but just when boys and girls are discovering the complexities of sexuality, is there any justification for letting them wrestle together?

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